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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/933,646	08/21/2001	Keith W. Grueneberg	YOR920010699US1	6671

33233 7590 10/07/2005

LAW OFFICE OF CHARLES W. PETERSON, JR.
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RESTON, VA 20190

EXAMINER

BARQADLE, YASIN M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2153

DATE MAILED: 10/07/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

file

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/933,646

Applicant(s)

GRUENEBERG ET AL.

Examiner

Yasin M. Barqadle

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 July 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

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DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-9 are rejected.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 1-6 and 8-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cuan et al US PUB. (20020004824) in view of Peters et al US PUB (6377950).

As per claim 1, Cuan et al teaches a computer system comprising:

a computer with one or more memories (fig. 104, memory 112), one or more central processing units (fig. 104, memory

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114), and one or more interfaces to one or more networks (interfaces with network 122 and 106));

a data structure (§ 48 tuple data code for storing and transferring data in tuple data format) that identifies one or more server computers (§ 48-50, web servers 304 and production servers 312-316, a geographic location for each server computer (§21 and § 48-50), and authorized (§ 68), password-protected shared data fields (§ 48) made available through the network to create an extranet image (snapshot of a staging area located within development server is established § 40-42; § 27-29); and

an extranet monitor software program that detects incoming messages from one or more requester server computers (§ 21, script software allows the control and monitoring of data destinations of remote disparate systems), being one of the server computers, determines a service required by the message (§ 89), stores a service request corresponding to the service in the data structure along with the geographic location of the requester server computer and one or more destination server computer (§ 48-50), the destination server computers each being a server computer, the extranet monitor further routing the message to the destination computer (§ 21 and 89).

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Although Cuan et al shows substantial features of the claimed invention, he does not explicitly show a data structure is a tuple data structure.

Nonetheless, this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Cuan et al, as evidenced by Peters et al USPN. (6377950).

In analogous art, Peters et al disclose xxx [Col. 2, lines 6-37]. Giving the teaching of Peters et al, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and the advantage of modifying Cuan et al by employing the system of Peters et in order to provide synchronization of records in a central directory server and a data storage table for storing directory import and export records, and a process which communicates with the directory server via Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) for (i) importing the directory import records from the directory server and writing the directory import records to the data storage table, (ii) reading successive ones of the directory import records from the data storage table and translating the directory import records to the telephony system, and (iii) reading successive records and writing the directory export records to a data storage table.

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As per claim 2, Cuan et al teach the computer system, as in claim 1, where the extranet monitor receives an XMT, representation of a document list that matches the original request in response from the destination server computer and routes the document list to the requester server computer [¶ 76-80].

As per claim 3, Cuan et al teach the computer system, as in claim 1, where the extranet monitor receives an XML representation of a document in response from the destination server computer and routes the document to the requester server computer [¶ 76-80 and [¶ 89].

As per claim 4, Cuan et al teach the computer system, as in claim 1, where the extranet monitor determines which destination server computer or computers can respond to the request only from the set of server computers [[¶ 62-64 and ¶ 76-80].

As per claim 5, Cuan et al teach the computer system, as in claim 1, where the service comprises any one or more of the following: a search for one or more documents, a retrieval of one or more documents, and a registration of the server computers for participation in the extranet [¶ 21 and 49].

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As per claim 6, Cuan et al teach the computer system, as in claim 1, where each destination server computer define specific content that can be searched and retrieved from the destination server computer in response to messages from the extranet monitor [¶ 21; ¶ 31-32 and ¶ 64-67].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 7-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cuan et al US PUB. (20020004824) in view of Rizzi et al US PUB (20020102524).

As per claim 7, although Cuan et al shows substantial features of the claimed invention, he does not explicitly show XML representation of a document containing curricula content.

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Nonetheless, this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Cuan et al, as evidenced by Rezzi et al USPN. (20020102524).

In analogous art, Rezzi et al whose invention is about a system for developing instructional material using a content database, disclose XML representation of a document containing curricula content [¶ 61]. Giving the teaching of Rezzi et al, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and the advantage of modifying Cuan et al by employing the system of Rezzi et al so that instructional material could conform with know standards which makes retrieving queried instructional content faster.

As per claim 8 and 9, these claims include similar limitations as claim 1-7 and above therefore, they are rejected with the same rationale.

Conclusion

The prior made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

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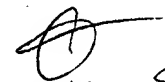
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yasin Barqadle whose telephone number is 703-305-5971. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 AM to 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenn Burgess can be reached on 703-305-4792. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9306 for regular communications and 703-746-7238 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

Yasin Barqadle

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ABDULLAHI SALAD
Primary Examiner